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Table with exchange rates for various countries including Austria, Belgium, Canada, etc.

PEOPLE: The latest entry in the diary of Congresswoman Rita Jennings...

Poland

From Agency Dispatches... The Polish government and the independent trade union Solidarity...



Jiang Qing is handcuffed in a Peking courtroom Sunday moments after her sentencing.

China Sentences Jiang to Die, Suspends Term for Two Years

By Michael Parks... PEKING — Jiang Qing, the widow of Mao, was sentenced to death Sunday for her activities during China's Cultural Revolution...

Reagan Praises Relatives Tearful Families Welcome Hostages on U.S. Arrival

WEST POINT, N.Y. — The 52 freed U.S. hostages landed in the United States Sunday to a hero's welcome and a reunion with their families following 444 days of captivity in Iran.



Freedom One, carrying the 52 freed American hostages, lands at Stewart Air Force Base.

Other articles on hostages appear on Page 3.

EMPLOYMENT... DOMESTIC POSITIONS LISTED...

Talks Sought to Avert Protectionism EC Team to Press Japanese on Trade

By Axel Krause... EEC strategists contrast worsening employment and inflation with Japanese results in these areas. And Japanese exports are booming...

38 Leaders Convene in Saudi Arabia Jerusalem Plan Seen at Moslem Summit

By Joseph Fitchett... TAIIF, Saudi Arabia — Leaders of 38 Moslem nations opened a summit conference Sunday that was expected to adopt a collective plan to resist Israel's takeover of Jerusalem...

AUTOMOBILES... CHEVROLET BLAZER FOR SALE...

AUTOS TAX FREE... FROM STOCK...

AUTOS TAX FREE... BMW PARK LANE...

AUTOS TAX FREE... TAX FREE CARS ALL MAKES & MODELS...

AUTOS TAX FREE... BMW PARK LANE...

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AUTOS TAX FREE... TAX FREE CARS ALL MAKES & MODELS...

Doe Begins to Grasp Liberia's Problems But Regime Is Still Unable to Strengthen Economy

By Gregory Jaynes... MONROVIA, Liberia — It has been nine months since 17 noncommissioned officers in the Liberian Army rose up against their rumbledown, tin-on-tin barracks on a beach below the Executive Mansion...



Sgt. Samuel Doe

INSIDE Marcos Move... So sure is President Ferdinand Marcos's hold on the Philippines that he could repeal martial law...

AUTOS TAX FREE... TAX FREE CARS ALL MAKES & MODELS...

Pre-Election Move

Begin Cabinet Rushes To Build Settlements

By William Claiborne

Washington Post Service
JERUSALEM — The government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin is rushing to build 10 more settlements in the occupied West Bank in the five months it has left before it faces an election.

The purpose, according to critics of Mr. Begin's settlement policies, is to lock the opposition Labor Party into irrevocable projects in the West Bank and make a negotiated territorial compromise impossible to achieve.

Prodded by Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon, the Cabinet's most outspoken advocate of Jewish civilian settlements in the territories captured in the 1967 war, the government is also seeking to build 3,000 new housing units in three existing settlements in an accelerated construction schedule, and to expand other outposts. An agreement reportedly has been reached with a consortium of nine private contractors for the construction of 1,800 houses at a settlement near Nablus.

There are plans to construct five or six paramilitary settlements inside Israel proper, near Hebron, and six smaller observation posts along the Israeli side of the pre-1967 armistice line with Jordan, stretching north from a point

about 11 miles east of Tel Aviv, government sources confirmed.

The new West Bank settlements would bring to 49 the number of Jewish civilian communities started in the occupied area since the Camp David peace accords were signed nearly two years ago. The total operating, under construction or approved by the government would climb to 80.

Purpose, Financing

In the time left before the election, Mr. Sharon has said, "a lot may be accomplished in Judea and Samaria, and we will do all we can to reinforce and to expand it." Judea and Samaria are the biblical names for the West Bank. The sudden burst of settlement activity since the Cabinet agreed a week ago to dissolve the Knesset and seek new elections has triggered a controversy over its purpose and its method of financing.

Every reliable public opinion poll indicates that the Labor Party has a 40 to 15 percent edge over Mr. Begin's Likud government. Since the Labor Party is opposed to settlements in densely inhabited Arab areas and has proposed a territorial compromise in which most of the West Bank would be returned to Jordan, Mr. Sharon's efforts are widely viewed as a desperate attempt to make a negotiated solution to the Palestinian problem impossible for any future government.

Some Labor-alignment members of the Knesset have prepared motions to debate the settlement plans on the basis that they will undermine the peace process. Deputy Prime Minister Yigal Yasin has appealed the Cabinet decision on three of the new settlements. But after Sunday's Cabinet session, Interior Minister Yosef Burg said the controversy had been magnified beyond its importance.

"I feel there is nothing new in it. The government decided we will have all 10 new settlements, and I believe most of them were already decided upon," Mr. Burg said.

Last May, Mr. Begin said in an interview that the government planned only 10 more settlements in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, and that it would then concentrate on expanding existing outposts. In the succeeding months, it approved at least five outposts; the prime minister never made clear whether these were intended to be included among the 10 he had mentioned.

The most furor has focused on a plan by Mr. Sharon, who is chairman of the ministerial settlements committee, to pay contractors building outposts in the West Bank by deeding to them valuable state-owned property in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and other cities.

Sharply Criticized

The proposal, not yet approved by the Cabinet or the government agency that controls public land, is designed to allow the financially strapped government to speed up settlement construction without special budget appropriations. It was sharply criticized by Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kolek as a waste of valuable city land.

Mr. Sharon has also reportedly been leading a fund-raising effort in South Africa and among supporters of the ultranationalist Gush Emunim settlement movement in other countries to raise money with which to build in the West Bank.

The settlements controversy was further fueled Sunday, when several hundred settlers squatted on land just north of Jerusalem and demanded that it be used for the construction of a permanent outpost. The settlers said they had been living in temporary housing at nearby Givon for more than three years waiting for government approval of permanent housing.

The settlers pitched tents and began erecting concrete block huts. The West Bank military governor, Brig. Gen. Binjamin Ben-Eliezer, said the army did not intend to try to remove them.

One of the settlers, Judith Bloom, said: "We feel that maybe this is the last minute, and if we're here maybe things will start moving... Nobody knows what the future will hold."



Labor Party leader Michael Foot grimacing during conference. Judith Hart sits beside him.

U.K. Unions Given Say in Picking Leader

Labor Left Gets Its Way on Party Reform

By William Borders

New York Times Service
LONDON — The Labor Party has taken a decisive step to the left by radically altering the rules by which it selects its leader.

A conference vote Sunday takes away the exclusive power that Labor members of Parliament had to choose the party leader — who is the potential prime minister — and makes them share it with local party organizations and the trade unions.

Henceforth, the unions, whose leaders cast their votes in blocs of hundreds of thousands, will have the biggest say — 40 percent — in selecting the leader, with 30 percent each for the local organizations and Labor members of the House of Commons.

This decision, the climax of a swift and steady move to the left since the Labor's 1979 electoral defeat, brought the party to its gravest internal crisis in decades. "What has happened is very serious, for the party and for the nation," said David Owen, the former foreign secretary and a leader of a right-wing faction that had threatened to quit and form a new party. "To allow blocks of votes to choose the future prime minister of this country is an outrage, a disgrace."

[After a private meeting in London Sunday, Mr. Owen and three other former Cabinet ministers announced the establishment of a social democratic pressure group, Reuters reported. The four stopped short of quitting the party, while indicating in a statement

that they might break away in the future.

Mr. Owen, Shirley Williams, William Rodgers and Roy Jenkins, former president of the EEC Commission, announced the setting up of a Council for Social Democracy, adding: "For those people who have given much of their lives to the Labor Party, the choice that lies ahead will be deeply painful." Their statement called for a realignment of politics in Britain, toward radical Socialism and away from what the party's right wing regards as the mainstream of European social democracy.

The change was also a more radical one than Michael Foot, the party leader, had proposed. Mr. Foot, who is on the party's left wing, had agreed with the idea of diluting the exclusive power of the members of Parliament, but he wanted to bring their share down from 100 percent to 50 percent.

The special one-day conference was the party's first major event since Mr. Foot became the leader two months ago replacing James Callaghan. Members on various sides expressed dismay that Mr. Foot had been unable to make his view prevail.

Appeal for Unity

Speaking only at the end of the conference, under a large red banner with the words "Peace — Jobs — Freedom," Mr. Foot appealed for unity and reminded the 1,100 delegates that their proper task should be fighting the Conservative government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, not one another.

Jerusalem Plan Expected From Moslem Conference

(Continued from Page 1)

other conflicts involving the Moslem world.

On the subject of Afghanistan, Saudi Arabia and other conservative Arab states are working for a renewed call for Soviet troop withdrawal. But in the months since the emergency Islamic Conference meeting last year in Islamabad, Pakistan, a more accommodating line toward Moscow has emerged in Syria, which recently signed a Soviet friendship treaty, and in some Asian nations with long-standing Soviet ties.

Even Pakistan's President Zia ul-Haq has recently sought room for diplomatic maneuver with the Soviet-installed regime of President Babrak Karmal in neighboring Afghanistan.

The only Afghans invited to the Tashkent summit were anti-Soviet Moslem rebels.

Iran-Iraq War

Equally little progress is expected on the Iran-Iraq war, which Moslem nations would like to mediate. Iran has boycotted the summit, despite a Moslem foreign ministers' mission to Tehran urging Iranian participation, because Iraqi President Saddam Hussein is attending. He expects to emerge without a politically damaging critique of Iraq's war aims.

Also on the agenda are the questions of Libya's role in Chad and

the problems of Lebanon, Syria and Jordan, but Moslem governments evidently lack the problem-solving machinery to tackle them effectively.

The first Islamic Conference summit was called in 1969 after arson damaged Jerusalem's Al-Aqsa Mosque.

Warning on Islands

BEIRUT (AP) — Iran warned the conference Sunday against raising the dispute over three islands it holds on the Strait of Hormuz. Tehran Radio said Premier Mohammad Ali Rajai made the warning during a meeting on the Hormuz island of Abu Musa with a representative of Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan al-Nahyan, ruler of Abu Dhabi.

Abu Musa and two nearby islets were occupied by Iranian forces in December, 1971, after Britain ended its protection mandate of the seven sheikhdoms that later joined to form the United Arab Emirates. The islands belonged at the time to one of the sheikhdoms, Ras al Khaima.

Giscard Ends Rome Visit

ROME — French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing left Rome Saturday to return to Paris after a two-day working visit to meet Italian leaders and Pope John Paul II.

New Talks To Follow Polish Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

90 percent of the work force had stayed at home. Government estimates put the figure at only 40 percent, or some 5 million workers.

An official commentary on state television Sunday night said the attendance figures demonstrated that the government was not able to induce everybody to work, and that Solidarity was not capable of keeping everyone at home.

'No Victors'

"There were no victors but only vanquished," the commentator said. "All Polish citizens suffered a defeat today whether they reported for work or went for a walk."

Absenteeism was highest in major industrial plants, from which the 10-million strong Solidarity union draws most support.

"This free Saturday passed much more effectively than the last one," said a Solidarity spokesman in Gdansk. "Had [Lech] Walesa's appeal reached more people, it would have been better. Our operation was a success."

Mr. Walesa, leader of the union, issued a personal appeal for the entire membership to carry out the protest in order to prevent the workers' movement from splintering. A government blackout prevented the appeal from reaching many workers.

Nonetheless, the action was enough to bring most major industries in the country to an effective halt. Even the government radio admitted that Gdansk was practically shut down, that attendance in many Warsaw factories was less than 20 percent, and that all over the country people simply did not show up for work.

In Warsaw, a spot check of some major factories showed widespread observance. At the Rosa Luxemburg lamp factory, the first shift had 700 workers instead of the customary 3,500. At the giant Nowotko motor factory, a guard answered the door and said that there was no one else around.

The Solidarity spokesman provided a report of the strike's effectiveness in representative areas. He said it was 95 percent effective in Gdansk, 87 percent in Czestochowa, 80 percent in Radom, 70 percent in Legnica, 95 percent in Krosno and 70 percent in Opoczno. How he was able to obtain such precise figures was unclear.

Negotiations between the government and the union will almost certainly go much further than bargaining over the number of hours Poles must work this year. Solidarity is seeking talks on the whole range of government promises made last August and September.

The other side maintains that the unions and the local organizations are not truly representative of the people's will, while the members of Parliament have a popular mandate.

In a concerted drive in the last few years, local party organizations have been taken over by extreme left-wingers, many of them young and radical. They were much in evidence Saturday in the sleek, four-year-old Wembley stadium in North London, demanding what one of them called "pure and complete Socialism, now," and sometimes giving the clenched-fist salute in celebration as their side won after vote on procedural questions.

As for the trade unions, it was they who started the Labor Party 80 years ago, and they will largely support it financially, so their role has always been a special one. But people on the right are concerned about the validity of the huge block votes the unions cast.

For example, Saturday there were 7.2 million votes, of which more than 6 million were cast by the unions. The largest, the Transport and General Workers Union, cast 1,250,000 votes; others had more than half a million.

The way these votes are allocated is controversial. Frank Chapple, a right-wing trade union leader, arguing for what turned out to be the losing side, had this objection: "Trade union block votes are not those of real people. They are representative of the amount of money trade unions are prepared to put up to buy votes. Some trade unions buy more votes than they have members. What a prospect of working democracy — to have a future prime minister the subject of an auction by trade union leaders!"

Bombs Explode in Rome

United Press International

ROME — Bombs exploded in front of four neighborhood offices of the Italian neo-Fascist party in Rome Saturday, causing some damage but no injuries, police said. A group called the Anti-Fascist Proletarian Movement took credit for the attacks.

Russia Said to Use Starvation As Isolation Tactic

Associated Press

ROME — French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing left Rome Saturday to return to Paris after a two-day working visit to meet Italian leaders and Pope John Paul II.

International Aid Organizations Neglect Direct Relief to Afghans

By Edward Girardet

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — There are now roughly 1.5 million Afghan refugees in Pakistani camps, villages and towns. An additional 300,000 are believed to have sought asylum along the Afghan frontier in Iran.

If the present rate of those fleeing war, hunger and repression in Soviet-occupied Afghanistan continues, international relief officials expect the number of refugees in Pakistan to reach 2 million within the next few months, giving Pakistan the tragic honor of hosting the world's largest single refugee population.

Appeals by the International Red Cross, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and the Islamic Arab League have galvanized many governments and relief organizations into seeking to alleviate this still urgent, and in part desperate, refugee problem. Last year, well over \$80 million worth of emergency food, medicine, clothing and tents were made available.

But little has been done to relieve the plight of millions of men, women and children inside Afghanistan, particularly now with

the onset of the region's harsh winter.

In certain areas, notably the Northeast and the provinces bordering Pakistan, Soviet and Afghan government forces have ruthlessly bombed or mined villages, irrigation systems, fields and footpaths in an attempt to deny the insurgents and their families shelter as well as the possibility to grow food.

Enforced Starvation

According to French and U.S. sources recently returned from the interior, the Russians have embarked on a policy of enforced starvation as a major tactic to isolate resistance groups. Reports indicate, for example, that the Communists have encircled the quasi-autonomous, insurgent-held Hazarajat in central Afghanistan and are trying to seal it off from the outside world.

"Food is one of the main problems in Afghanistan," observed Dr. Claude Malhuret of Médecins sans Frontières, one of the several French relief groups involved in bringing food and medical assistance to beleaguered regions inside

Afghanistan. "In many areas there is no one left to cultivate the land. There is severe malnutrition. People are only barely surviving."

Doctors are few or nonexistent. The nearest medical care for many Afghans, whether active combatants or civilians, remains in Pakistan, often an arduous three- or four-day journey in good weather conditions but virtually impossible when the 120-odd mountain passes are blocked with snow.

By bombing settlements and dropping hundreds of thousands of plastic, anti-personnel "butterfly mines" — green for forests and brown for desert terrain and both practically invisible under the snow — the Russians are creating further hazards in their attempt to establish a 15-mile-wide strip of no-man's-land along the frontier regions of Nuristan, Konar, Farkh and other provinces. Soviet terror has been partially successful, as attested by the overflowing refugee camps and the maimed victims in the Peshawar clinic.

Apart from the Paris-based relief groups, which also include Action Internationale contre la Faim (AICF), Afrane and Médecins du

Monde, no other organizations in the West have sent humanitarian aid directly to Afghanistan's inhabitants, despite reports of conditions far more disastrous than among the refugees in Pakistan.

During the last six months, the French have organized a number of overland caravans loaded with food, clothing and medication into the interior. In addition, several medical missions have been sent in with volunteer doctors treating anything from war injuries to child illnesses.

Vietnam Syndrome

Observers point to the diplomatic and physical convenience of furnishing humanitarian relief to Pakistani refugee camps under the auspices of the UN High Commissioner and the Red Cross as being one of the principal reasons behind the West's unwillingness to aid the Afghans directly. Organizing relief expeditions into Afghanistan, some refugee officials feel, would only expose them to Communist charges of "imperialist interference."

The Afghan authorities have so far steadfastly refused to grant the

International Red Cross, Amnesty International and other humanitarian organizations entry into the country to inspect conditions.

Although the U.S. government and numerous U.S. relief agencies contributed to roughly half the Afghan refugee assistance programs in Pakistan last year, the so-called Vietnam syndrome still appears to weigh on U.S. consciences.

"As many Americans see it," a U.S. diplomat in Geneva noted recently, "the definition of humanitarian aid is just too elastic and they don't want to find themselves involved in another conflict half way across the world."

Various European and U.S. observers have criticized the attitude of the West as hypocritical. French relief groups have stressed the need for multinational assistance to the Afghans. Funds in particular are seriously lacking.

"I would characterize the situation inside Afghanistan as desperate," a French spokesman said. "If the Americans or others are not in the position to organize direct relief themselves, then we would be more than willing to coordinate our activities with them."

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

200 Reported Killed in China Earthquake

United Press International

PEKING — A weekend earthquake killed nearly 200 persons a flattened one mountain town. Officials said it was a miracle that a devastation did not rival another tremor nearly five years ago which leveled thousands of people died.

Rescue teams Sunday combed the mountains bordering China's most populous province of Sichuan and remote Tibet searching for survivors from Saturday's quake as communications with the region were gradually restored. The tremor measured 6.9 on the Richter scale.

In Jakarta, Indonesian authorities said Sunday that about 250 persons were feared dead following last week's major earthquake that rocked Irian Jaya province, 2,200 miles (3,500 kilometers) east of Jakarta.

Salvadoran Jets, Artillery Pound Guerrillas

United Press International

SAN SALVADOR — Government jet fighters, helicopters and artillery pounded leftist guerrillas massed on the outskirts of five Salvadoran towns for three days, military sources said Sunday.

The government has not commented on the fighting, but it offered the armed forces, bolstered by \$10 million in U.S. military aid offered handed over Saturday, may have launched a counteroffensive against rebels.

No casualty reports were available but there were signs the fight was the heaviest since rebels launched an offensive against the multi-civilian junta Jan. 10.

Iraq Reports Heavy Fighting Along Border

Reuters

BEIRUT — Iraq Sunday reported heavy fighting along its northern border and said 135 Iranian soldiers had been killed.

A military communique quoted by the official Iraqi news agency that another 34 Iranians were killed in Iran's western Kermanshah province and in the southern province of Khuzestan.

It said 28 Iraqis had died on all fronts in the last 24 hours. Heaviest fighting reportedly occurred on the northern border where heavy clashes have been reported in the last few days.

Tearful Families Welcome Hostages to U.S. Air Base

(Continued from Page 1)

government-owned hotel on the grounds of the academy. A voluntary news conference has been scheduled for Tuesday morning before the group flies to Washington for ceremonies with the president.

Officials were relentless in their effort to provide the former prisoners with peace and quiet. The Hotel Thayer, the 170-room academy inn where the hostages and families will reside, was closed to the public on Saturday evening. Teams of military police and academy personnel conducted searches of the premises. Reporters were kept one-half mile away and buildings blocked much of the view.

State police and military personnel spent the night conducting searches and sweeps of the airport property, especially searching for reporters and photographers. "If they want to be left alone, that's the way it will be," said an academy official involved in the operation.

'Overjoyed'

Before leaving West Germany, Mr. Lasinger said: "Our families are waiting for us, and that's the finest part of this three-stage flight to freedom. I'm overjoyed."

Lt. Col. David Roeder, of Alexandria, Va., one of the first off the bus at Rhein-Main, waved and saluted the crowd. He and the other military personnel were dressed in new uniforms.

The released Americans, smiling and relaxed, walked over to the crowd, shaking hands and exchanging greetings. The eight Marines among them stood at attention as the band played "America the Beautiful."

Tehran Paper Assails Hostage Agreement

Reuters

TEHRAN — One of Iran's largest newspapers entered a growing political feud Sunday, challenging the government's claims that it had achieved all its demands.

"What surprises us is how these gentlemen can say Iran is victorious," Enghelab-e-Islemi (Islamic Revolution) said. "They thought nobody would read the communique." The newspaper is controlled by President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, who has sharply criticized the clergy-run government.

It said that Iran's demands for a U.S. pledge of noninterference, the return of its frozen assets, the cancellation of legal claims against Iran and the recovery of the late shah's wealth had been met only partly, or not at all, in the hostage accord.

The newspaper accused the government — which has attempted to portray the hostage situation as an Iranian triumph from the moment the U.S. Embassy was stormed on Nov. 4, 1979 — of fooling the people and using the hostages to keep itself in power.

It quoted a statement by Mr. Carter who visited the freed hostages in West Germany that Iran would receive less than \$3 billion out of the more than \$10 billion that were frozen. "Is Carter telling the truth?" the newspaper asked.

Diplomats in Tehran had predicted that Iran's centrists clustered around the president would seek to gain politically by accusing the government of compromising with "the great Satan" — the U.S. government — over the release terms.

The diplomats said that, if the

dispute became serious, Aya Ruhollah Khomeini might be obliged to step in, but has done in the past, to try to temper Ayatollah Khomeini's far barely mentioned thistles in the several public moments he has made since Iran last Tuesday night.

Enghelab-e-Islemi, which founded less than two years but has one of the highest circulation in Iran, also quoted a member of the Majlis, Kazem Saz saying that despite all the government propaganda Iran had been unable to gain much from the tag affair.

Kayhan Editorial

A further sign that the situation was leaving bitter feelings in Iran came in a editorial by the newspaper Kayhan. The newspaper normally supports the fundamentalist Islamic Islamic Republic, which dominates government.

Without naming Mr. Bani-Sadr, the editorial charged that he tried to undermine the man who stormed the U.S. Embassy accusing them of trying to overthrow a government within a government.

A third newspaper, seemed to ensure that the would continue by inviting to phone in their opinions, aspects of the hostage crisis.

Meanwhile, preparations going ahead Sunday to the U.S. Embassy compound home for the disabled. The tanks who seized it said that they were relinquishing control of the compound to the ty's Foundation, which looted victims of the February revolution and the Irania war.

Automobiles bearing the emblem of the foundation were entering the compound Sunday in preparation for the transfer. A guard said that the foundation was formally in charge of the camp but that some militants were trying to make it ready for the U.S. Embassy compound.

There was no sign that the U.S. graffiti on the embassy would be removed.

Jiang Give A Reprieve

(Continued from Page 1)

to death as "counterrevolutionaries" under Chinese law.

The specific charges in the count indictment had included seizing power illegally by state and party leaders, including the late chief of state, Lin Biao and Mr. Deng; wrongfully executing more than 600,000 civilians and party members; the attempted military coup, plotting an armed rebellion Shanghai in 1976 in order to overthrow Mao's death.

The indictment had tailored to exclude purely political charges, including those that had been made against Mao himself party leadership says that it pronounce its own judgment on Mao and his policies, in a condemnation of the Cultural Revolution.

The judgment was read before a court crowded with more than 1,000 senior government party officials, military and representatives brought around the country, according to Chinese sources.

Amnesty Asks Leniency LONDON (AP) — Amnesty International appealed to the new government Sunday to commute the two-year suspended death sentences passed on Jiang and Mr. Zhang.

The London-based human rights organization said that the two Miss Jiang and the others "to meet internationally a standards for a fair trial."

"From the outset of the trial, official assumption of the defendants' guilt was clear from reports from official press reports that tempted to ridicule them," Amnesty said.

Concrete Block Falls On Train Near Paris

Reuters

PARIS — A concrete block weighing 20 kilograms (44 pounds) dropped from a railroad bridge outside Paris Saturday night and killed the engineer of an express train, police said Sunday.

The block smashed through the windshield and hit the driver in the chest. He managed to stop the train, but died of internal bleeding shortly afterward. Police said that the block appeared to have been attached to a rope and deliberately dropped on the train as it headed for Charles de Gaulle airport.

Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom of the page.

Hostages' Games, Jokes, Fighting Back Could Not Efface Sense of Terror

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

WIESBADEN, West Germany — The good days, when they were strong and angry, they resisted. They could even be off by themselves, shut off by their own voices with only their own voices deck of cards.

... friends talked about the Iranian guards had sin-... for isolation, and they... less brutally treated... of the irrational proce-... enveloped them all, under-... that the ones who were... off were resisting, not giving...

... host who knew that another... American was being kept alone... cell near him said the man... a back by slipping the cards... solitary game as hard as he... on a table. When the guard... running, he would stop... is making that noise? The... would scream. No answer... The guard would move...

... the man would sing at the... a his lips. He would groan... the official would tell them... "Did you do that?" the... I always asked.

... the American would... "Who?"

... the former hostage who ex-... on the telephone how his... resisted with his deck of... also told about resisting the... an revolutionary with lan-... In general, the Americans... to speak to their guards in... putting them at a disad-... But there were those who... known to be speakers of Far-... obliged to station in it.

... the language is so... it looks more choreo-... far has been than written. Spoken, it is... within loop of convoluted... he less and formulations that can be... like the contours of a put-... last time.

... the former hostage... Farsi, the former hostage... can try to humiliate... by insulting him with... You refer to yourself... slave, and you prostrate... self verbally. When the Amer-... did this, the effect was mar-... justly equivocal: Nothing they... could be challenged, but the... could not help sensing... irony.

... the Americans also fought back... making up nicknames for their... Comparing notes last... groups that had been sep-... found that they had eerily... similar names to the same... There was Reddie-Man... described as an Adolf-type... never laughed. There was... Cadet, who looked dreamy... Meant Man, who brought the... and Two-Hat, a guard who... a cap with earflaps.

... they played Monopoly. They... from almanacs and quizzes... other on trivia. They ate soup... cheese and lasagna and kosher... and corned beef from the... tassy commissary.

... a sense of terror really never... itself out even with the... of Park Place. In prison,

... a bomb in Jerusalem... The Associated Press

... Two Israeli youths... slightly injured Saturday by a... bomb thrown near the... Israel radio reported.

... the Americans have stayed since... their release. The military police... and their rifles, a good symbol... of the prevailing information policy... keep the press out.

... The result has been scenes that... might have appealed to Victor... Hugo, who spent some time de-... scribing as a *couer des miracles* — a... "miracle yard" — the place in... front of Notre Dame Cathedral... where mendicants, luteists, sellers... of salves and salvation, whores, the... saved and half-saved, gathered at... what was then the main show in... town.

... Because the networks and news-

... papers must beg and wheedle for... tidbits, they have put up, with... trucks and vans and cables, a kind... of communications flea market in... which anyone with a story to tell... — "a hostage broke a bottle of af-... crashe lout on the sink" — or... an inside-the-hostage-ward picture... to flop, gets attention. The weirdos... come back again and again.

... There were leather boys, transvestites and a man in pink... feathers, as well as kids who wan-... ted to pass chocolate chip cookies... to the liberated hostages. Friday, an... out-of-work West German actor... dressed up as Adolf Hitler ar-

... rived. It must have seemed to him... like a potential world audition. But... he did not speak much English, and... a network representative quickly... gave up after trying to train him... to say: "This is Adolf Hitler in... Wiesbaden. Now back to you in the... studio, Bob."

... The hostages learned about the... failure of the American rescue mis-... sion in different ways. A group... that received crossword puzzles in... the mail read the back of one of... the puzzles clipped from a newspa-

... per. The guards allowed no news... items, but they overlooked televi-... sion listings that mentioned a CBS... special on the Central Intelligence... Agency. The line under the listing... said, "A look at the C.I.A. from... the Bay of Pigs to the aborted Iran... rescue raid."

... "The guy said, 'Listen to this,'... one of the hostages recalled. "Our... jaws dropped. We felt it meant... we'd be in another six months. We... felt it might have extended our... stay."

... "The group has talked about the... mission with varying attitudes. "I... think, had it gone through, they... might have been able to surprise... them," a hostage said on the tele-... phone. "But I doubt whether they... would have been able to get to us... before the Iranians killed us all. I... don't see anything that could have... been successful."

... For people who read labels on... boxes endlessly for just something... to do, who figured out the name of... a new movie playing in the United... States from a torn piece of paper... and were overjoyed, who waited 23... hours a day for a tiny 60-minute... splash of light across a cell window, the... return to the sensory world has... often been close to overwhelming.

... Two telephone conversations... with former hostages, talks as... shapeless and unconstructed as... much as they were exalting or... troubled, gave the impression of... people who wanted some considera-... tion and who dreaded an immunda-... tion of publicity. But at the same... time, they seemed to need urgently... to tell their stories, to show that... they felt proud, and that their... heads were basically clear.

... "What did he think about the war... between Iran and Iraq, a friend-... asked Barry Rosen. He laughed. "Two... Farkel armies," he said, and roared.

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... Killed in China... United Press International

... earthquake killed... town. Officials said... of people died.

... Government... day... of Sichuan and remote... as communications... measured 6.9 on the... following last week's... 2,300 miles (3,500 kilo-... m).

... Artillery... United Press International

... Government... days... military... has not commented... \$10 million in... may have launched...

... Heavy Fighting... United Press International

... Sunday reported... Iranian soldiers... were killed in Iran's... province of Kuzistan... had died on all fronts... reportedly occurred on... been reported in the...

... Families... United Press International

... dispute between... Ruhollah... in it.

... done in the... it looks more choreo-... far has been than written. Spoken, it is... within loop of convoluted... he less and formulations that can be... like the contours of a put-... last time.

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Malcolm Kalp discussing captivity outside Wiesbaden hospital.

U.S. Aide Reassures Firms on Iran Claims

By Stuart Taylor Jr.
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Nearly every U.S. company and individual with a commercial claim against Iran will have a channel to seek compensation under the hostage agreement with Iran, a State Department lawyer has assured lawyers for claimants at a meeting in New York.

Mark Feldman, the State Department lawyer, said Friday he thought that most or all commercial claimants would have access to the international arbitration procedures set up in the accord and that any commercial claimants excluded from the arbitration would be allowed to continue or bring lawsuits against Iran in courts in the United States.

He added, however, that commercial claimants that are excluded from the international arbitration may have difficulty collecting any court-awarded damages because the agreements oblige the United States to transfer out in six or seven months the \$3 billion to \$4 billion in Iranian assets still in the United States.

Mr. Feldman also said that Iran would be able to recover any property of the late shah, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, and his relatives that remains in the United States only if it can prove in court that the property was stolen or illegally taken from Iran.

Bar Association

He discussed several ambiguous provisions of the hostage agreements, which he participated in drafting, at a panel discussion sponsored by the New York State Bar Association.

Eric Lieberman, a lawyer representing some of Mr. Feldman's questioners of the complex hostage agreement, warned that "the extent to which Iran will comply with the agreements will be a function of the extent to which the United States complies."

Mr. Feldman's remarks indicate that the U.S. government will interpret ambiguous provisions of the hostage agreements in favor of claimants against Iran, and seemed to offer some reassurance to lawyers representing companies that are concerned that the Carter administration may have sacrificed their claims in order to free the hostages.

A committee of lawyers representing 100 such companies has urged President Reagan and other top officials to delay issuance of regulations enforcing unperformed portions of the hostage agreement in order to give them an opportunity to raise what they called serious constitutional and other legal questions about the agreement.



While a television reporter looks on, John Dwyer signs a petition in his college office urging President Reagan to press for the return of his wife, Cynthia, arrested in Iran over eight months ago.

She Was Fascinated With Iran

Cynthia Dwyer: the '53d U.S. Hostage'

By Donnell Nunes
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Maybe when she realized that she was 49 and that the children were in school all day, and she found herself having to fill hours that had once taken care of themselves, maybe, Cynthia Dwyer's husband admits, that is when she decided to...

Whatever her reasons, in April, 1980, the Buffalo, N.Y., woman, who had never written a news story as a professional journalist, declared herself a free-lance foreign correspondent and flew to Iran. There, she promised, she would write about Iran's struggle for freedom that had been forgotten since the U.S. hostages had been seized.

Two weeks later, she was arrested by revolutionary guards in her hotel room in Tehran, accused of being a CIA spy and imprisoned. And there she has remained, becoming what some call the 53d U.S. hostage.

Mrs. Dwyer's case has really only captured the attention of most Americans since the release last week of the 52 hostages. Unlike those seized in the U.S. Embassy, she has been isolated from other Americans. For seven months, no one was even permitted to visit her. She has been permitted to send and receive only a handful of letters.

U.S. Policy

Because of a long-standing policy against commenting on anything related to intelligence matters, the State Department is in the curious position of being unable to deny or confirm that she is a CIA agent. But an official said, "I think the forcefulness of Mr. Dwyer's denial (that she is a CIA agent) and Mrs. Dwyer's own personal circumstances prior to going to Iran ought to tell you something."

Mrs. Dwyer's fascination with Iran began after the downfall of the shah, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi. She frequently spoke with Iranian students and acquaintances, according to her husband, John Dwyer, an English professor at Buffalo State College, and her mother, Mildred Brown.

Jiang Gift Offers, From Rugs to Advice, Rain on Returning Ex-Hostages

NEW YORK — If the returned American hostage wishes, he or she can drop by the local tavern for a drink, take in a baseball game, stop at the supermarket for groceries, then stretch out on a sofa to watch a TV news program or a warm-weather location to step to on vacation. And none of it will cost a penny.

In their first days of freedom, the 52 former hostages have been offered an array of gifts and perquisites from Americans motivated by a sense of patriotism, joy and, in some instances, perhaps a touch of self-promotion.

The American Psychiatric Association and the American Psychological Association have compiled lists of experts on emotional troubles that can result from hostage situations. Counselors around the country have agreed to be on call, free of charge, any time of day.

'Bad-Luck Escapee' Tells Of Beatings, Mistreatment

By Bradley Graham
Washington Post Service

WIESBADEN, West Germany — Of all the stories, his in particular stands out for the punishment he took and the matter-of-fact way he recounts the ordeal now.

Malcolm Kalp, who had been among the most mysterious in the group of 52 Americans held hostage by Iran, was kept in solitary confinement for 374 days and moved to 22 different locations. He tried to escape three times and was punched and kicked for it afterward.

"I'm just a bad-luck escapee, I guess," he said in a brief talk with reporters on the sidewalk outside the Wiesbaden Air Force hospital here Saturday.

There was neither grin nor grimace when he said that or when he told other tales from Iran.

Harsh Treatment

Singled out at the start for especially harsh treatment, Mr. Kalp brought even worse on himself through repeated escape attempts. "But in a situation like that, you've got to give it your best effort," he said. "I was mistreated before I escaped. That's why I escaped."

U.S. Repeatedly Protests Soviet Reports on Hostages

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The U.S. Embassy says that it has protested repeatedly during the last two weeks to the Soviet government about the way Moscow's state-owned media have reported the issue of the Iranian hostages. So far, the protests have produced neither an explanation nor an apology.

An embassy spokesman said that a formal protest note was delivered to the U.S. Department of the Foreign Ministry on Friday. He added, "We are protesting these reports on a continuing basis, both in our official contacts with the Soviets and in our private conversations."

Although the Soviet press stories hostile to the United States several times a week, such protests are lodged, on an average, only three or four times a year. The flurry of complaints about the hostage reporting suggests that the Reagan administration intends to challenge the Soviet Union's version of the truth more frequently.

Muskie Protests

Former Secretary of State Edmund Muskie protested to the Soviet ambassador in Washington, Anatoli Dobrynin, and the White House issued a scathing denunciation and denial.

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Saturdays in Poland

The fight in Poland between the government and the independent union movement is ostensibly over the length of the workweek, but everyone understands that actually it is over power. The government, citing the country's desperate economic straits, wants more Saturday work, and the union, citing the needs of the workers, wants less. The government is reluctant to accept negotiation as the method of working out such questions, which are endless, because negotiation is a method that calls its authority into question. That is, of course, why the union insists on negotiation.

It is a brutally difficult situation and over it hangs the threat not simply of a civil war within Poland but also of a Soviet-sponsored military intervention. Saturdays in Poland have become political climaxes — the past Saturday was certainly not the last. Every day that Poland's experiment in democratizing Communism survives, the threat increases.

Until now, the Kremlin has taken the position that the crisis is primarily the Polish Communist Party's to resolve. Moscow has sought to give the Polish comrades carrots (credits) and sticks (mobilization on Poland's borders) to enable them to handle it. It cannot be said of these officials that they are intrinsically less worthy than the strike leaders who have so captured Western attention.

The party leaders are required to demonstrate enough loyalty to Polish nationalism to earn the trust or at least the begrudging toler-

ance of Poles, and enough respect for Soviet interests, which in this instance are consistent with Polish interests, to keep the Soviet Army off Poland's back. Their lot would be infinitely easier if the workers, while they argued, would go back to work and work hard. But working slowly or withholding their work are the laborers' only political tools. Both the party and union leaderships seem fully aware of the ironies that have interlocked their fates.

The new factor in the Polish equation is Ronald Reagan. Probably nothing he can say or do in this period of building crisis will make nearly so much difference as the impression the international community already has of him. It is an impression, we think, of someone who cares deeply about the right of the Polish people to claim their freedom and who denies in his heart any right of the Soviet state to affect Poland's destiny. Nor is he so committed to detente or to the old idea of spheres of influence that he would check his ardor for Polish freedom on either count.

This is not to say that President Reagan might do something violent or rash if Moscow invaded. Rather, an invasion would likely confirm him in his already evident inclination to take the most serious steps the United States is capable of to contain Soviet power across the board. Few Americans would be inclined to argue with him.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Missteps in Central America

Surely the sloppiest of the Carter administration's legacies is its policy in El Salvador. The decision to resume the shipment of combat weapons to a besieged and divided junta made a hash of whatever political objectives Washington once had there. Now the Reagan administration has added to the confusion by halting economic aid to Nicaragua because its regime is allegedly aiding the rebel forces in El Salvador.

There is nothing wrong with re-examining old premises. But in the volatile atmosphere of Central America, every tactical lurch in Washington is sure to be gravely read and misread. Until action can be coherently explained, it would be better to do nothing at all.

The U.S. objective in both countries should be obvious: the encouragement of centrist political forces that aspire to social justice and friendly relations with the United States. Nicaragua has had its revolution and is led by an uneasy coalition of authoritarian Socialists and private-enterprise democrats. The \$75-million aid program, long delayed and now suspended, was intended to strengthen the groups most favorable to the United States. They are sure to suffer politically if they cannot deliver significant support.

El Salvador is close to civil war. Its junta is led by a Christian Democrat but dominated by the military. The tragic reality now is that neither President Jose Napoleon Duarte nor the democrats who have joined the opposition control their respective armies. Therefore Washington, too, may have lost the chance to affect events.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Oil, Debts and Brazil

Brazil is emerging as the world's leading example of an economy jeopardized by the drastic increases in oil prices. Because of the immense loans to Brazil by U.S. and European banks, the threat to Brazil's stability has implications reaching far beyond South America. Brazil seems likely to become the crucial test of the international monetary system's ability to keep its balance amid the very rapid rise in oil bills that began in 1979 and, worse luck, will probably continue this year.

Unlike the other major economies of Latin America — those of Mexico, Argentina and Venezuela — Brazil has little oil of its own. More than half of its export earnings now go to pay for imported oil. The inflation rate is running well over 100 percent a year.

Like most developing countries, Brazil got through the first oil crisis, in 1973-74, by borrowing. That enabled it to keep investing, building and expanding its economy at an extraordinarily high rate. Then, when the United States came out of recession in 1975 and began growing rapidly again, its market for other countries' goods strengthened them in turn. Neither of these remedies is going to be available over the next several years.

Brazil's foreign debts have already reached the limit that the country can safely carry — and may have gone beyond it. When you hear eminent financial people speak solemnly of the possibility of default by a develop-

ing country — a sudden embargo of the foreign exchange to service debts abroad — the case that they usually have in mind is Brazil. Monetary authorities in other countries have for some time been warning their banks to be extremely cautious in lending more to those developing countries that have no oil to export.

More than economic prosperity depends on Brazil's ability to cope with its oil-induced debt. Late next year, after nearly two decades of military government, the generals intend to begin holding elections again. The plan is to start with the state governors and most of the congressional seats. An economic collapse would, at the least, throw this prospect into doubt.

As long as Brazil works seriously to balance its accounts and carry its debts, it is entitled to serious assistance from the rest of the world. There is only one source from which that assistance can adequately come, and that is the International Monetary Fund. That's the fund's job — to protect the stability of the trading world's monetary system with loans providing time and opportunity for hard-pressed countries to adjust to bad news like the current price of oil. Apparently some of the people coming into the Reagan administration are not yet convinced of the usefulness of the IMF to U.S. interests. To resolve any questions in their minds, they might consider the prospect for Brazil.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
January 26, 1906

PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "The Herald's correspondents in Jamaica and Cuba announce that a large number of Americans are passing the winter in Kingston and Havana. This was inevitable. The facilities of modern travel were bound to lead people to seek to escape the rigors of winter. 'Southward in search of the sun,' has long been the watchword in Europe, and the Riviera came into being. The West Indies were bound to play in America the role that the 'Cote d'Azur' plays in Europe. To contribute to a wider knowledge of the delightful conditions prevailing in these marvelous regions, the New York Herald has sent a special correspondent on a tour of the West Indies."

DELHI — Unconditional release of Mahatma Gandhi and all the past and present members of the pan-Indian congress executive committee, who were imprisoned in the course of last year, was ordered today by Lord Irwin, the viceroy of India. A statement accompanying the order explains that the prisoners are to be released so that they may discuss the statement on India made by Prime Minister MacDonald at the conclusion of the round-table conference recently held in London. The viceroy declares that "we feel that the best hope for the restoration of peace lies in the discussions being continued by those concerned under terms of unconditional liberty."



Symbols, Straws and Surprises

By Stephen Klaidman

WASHINGTON — The first days of any new U.S. administration are filled with symbols, straws in the wind and surprises for the new incumbents about how the government really works. First, a look at some symbols.

Jimmy Carter walked down Pennsylvania Avenue and Ronald Reagan rode in a limousine. Mr. Carter's stroll symbolized a break with the imperial presidency. Mr. Reagan, following Mr. Carter into office, may have felt that it was time to put an end to the pedestrian presidency.

Limousines are in now in Washington, but furniture is out. So far, Cabinet officers and other government officials have been directed not to redecorate their offices at government expense and all federal travel is to be trimmed by 15 percent.

An exception has been made for the living quarters of the White House, though. Each new president gets \$50,000 to refurbish them, and according to White House press secretary James Brady, the Carters didn't spend all of theirs. As a result, Mr. Brady said, "there's a great deal of painting, cleaning and fixing up to be done."

Well, the Carters have their approach to living and the Reagans, their. Mrs. Reagan's favorite decorator, Ted Graber, will put the White House back in shape, probably for considerably more than \$50,000. But not to worry, Sheila Patton, Mrs. Reagan's press secretary, said that any additional funds required would be raised from private sources.

Jelly Beans

There's been some redecorating in the Cabinet room, too. Portraits of Thomas Jefferson and Harry Truman have been replaced by those of Calvin Coolidge and Dwight Eisenhower. There's no accounting for taste in art. Or in snacks, for that matter. The jelly bean is in, the peanut, out.

As for straws in the wind, they begin with Cabinet appointments. Caspar Weinberger at Defense, for example, was such a budget-cutting threat to arch-conservative Reagan supporter Sen. Jesse Helms, R-N.C., that he voted against confirming him.

Another straw in the wind is that Mr. Weinberger got to choose his own deputy, but Mr. Reagan has imposed a California crony on Secretary of State Alexander Haig. The job has gone to William Clark, a judge with no foreign policy experience.

As for surprises, they most often come in the form of discovering that it takes more than a wave of the hand to get something done, even if it's only to eliminate a White House office such as the Council on Wage and Price Stability. President Reagan had hoped to do that immediately, but he soon found out that the council had been funded through June 5 and that it would take months to cancel the funding.

Biggest Surprise

The biggest surprise, though, could come in the Congress, especially the Senate, when the new administration begins sending up legislation.

Just about everyone was stunned the morning of Nov. 5 when it became clear that the Senate had gone Republican for the first time in a quarter of a century. The instant analysts, this one included, decided that President Reagan would be more vulnerable from the right than from the left and would modify his policies accordingly. Things are not necessarily shaping out that way, though.

In the national security area, for example, a good case can be made that a combination of liberal and fiscally conservative forces will join in an unusual alliance to soften some of the new administration's foreign and military policies. The Foreign Relations Committee, under liberal Republican Charles Percy of Illinois, is pretty evenly split. If Mr. Reagan is to get hard-line policies through he may have to make deals in other areas, probably with moderate Democrats such as John Glenn of Ohio.

The Armed Services Committee remains conservative, but it was always so. Military spending will probably get a slightly bigger push under the new chairman, John Tower, R-Texas, than it did under John Stennis, D-Miss. But there will be budget-cutting pressures in the committee itself and from the Appropriations Committee, now headed by Mark Hatfield, R-Ore., who was characterized by a Reagan transition team member as being "as hostile to defense spending increases as any man in the Senate."

It is not a misperception that the Senate has become more conservative. It obviously has. The point is that the liberal and moderate forces have not been so weakened that they can no longer have any effect on legislation.

There are always symbols, straws in the wind and surprises. But change in Washington usually comes slower and in smaller doses than expected. For the many months of the campaign the country lives in a media-hyped never-never land. Now it's back to reality. And the president and his men usually come down to earth first.

WASHINGTON — Now that the hostages have been returned from Tehran, a few comments are in order along with the warm wishes to those who have been liberated, their families and the U.S. administration. Speaking for myself and in my own name alone, I must confess that as a devoted friend of the American people and its government, this affair has left me with a bitter taste.

Our era is "blessed" with terrorism — starting with the stealing of money from individuals and organizations, often accompanied by kidnapping and murder, and ending with the seizure of airplanes and embassies. The United States has not been unaffected by this either at home or abroad.

In the early 1970s, an ambassador was killed (the U.S. representative in the Sudan), and airplanes were hijacked (to Zarqa, Jordan), burned (at Cairo) and blown up in the air (from Tel Aviv to Athens).

The perpetrators of these acts claimed their aim was political. The deeds were carried out, so they said, in order to liberate Palestine. But in those cases, not one nation supported the terrorists, and the governments upon whose soil the

acts of sabotage took place did their best to safeguard the victims and strike the attackers.

This was not the situation when the U.S. diplomats were taken hostage in Tehran. Whatever one's definition and estimates of the Iranian leadership may be, it has been a legitimate authority there ever since Ayatollah Khomeini took power. The incident of the hostages who were taken captive by the "radical students" in fact represented a conflict between two states — a conflict political in essence, but one in which the government of Iran used means of a clear-cut criminal nature.

In order to answer the question about what could have been done in this case, or how we ought to act in the future in similar incidents, we must first take a look at the background of the affair, the situation in the region and the consequences of these factors.

Within a month of the seizure by Iranian students of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, similar incidents took place at Islamabad and Tripoli. In both cases, the U.S. Embassy workers were saved from the wild throng that stormed the buildings by a miracle.

Did the U.S. diplomats and their Western colleagues know how to read properly the psychological map of what was taking place? Were appropriate measures taken for emergency situations? In countries where fanaticism is likely to be a dominant factor, utmost attention must be given to which way the wind is blowing. Better to exaggerate one's suspicions than to miss seeing new developments.

The problem changed and took on graver proportions when the Iranian regime gave state backing to the seizure of the U.S. diplomats. Not only was this act extraordinary one that contradicted every international tradition, its

ABM: A Deterrent Or Nuclear Threat?

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS — When the new U.S. defense secretary, Caspar Weinberger, disclosed shortly before Inauguration Day that the Reagan administration will consider reviving the banned anti-missile missile, Soviet officials reacted with predictable accusations.

Subsequent debate, at a conference sponsored by the independent French Institute of International Relations, foreshadowed U.S. diplomats' problems in trying to explain some major planned military shifts to Soviet antagonists and European allies.

Convinced that the United States needs to regain a nuclear edge, Washington has started searching for strategic fives. Besides the MX mobile missile, Mr. Weinberger says that an attractive option lies in the anti-ballistic missile (ABM).

These systems are designed to intercept incoming Soviet missiles and knock them out before they can destroy U.S. cities or missile silos. The ABM might be a quick way to remedy the vulnerability of land-based ICBMs that is perceived to be a big gap in U.S. defenses and self-confidence.

But ABM systems have been branded destabilizing by nuclear theoreticians. While defensive-sounding, the argument runs, ABMs, by bestowing a feeling of invulnerability, could encourage a government to contemplate nuclear war.

As bizarre as it sounds, nuclear theoreticians argue that it is for deterrence and peace if dual antagonists' populations vulnerable while their weapons are in this situation, each realizes it is vulnerable to a retaliatory strike.

If new ABMs safeguard silos while leaving cities exposed, the system could reassure Washington and Moscow.

Similarly, the smaller powers such as France would like the ability to inflict a little damage on a bigger foe. In the stability calculus of gamblers, stability might be enhanced by a decision to the ABM treaty.

The political impact, however, is a separate question. Modify ABM accord would undercut SALT-1 treaty that formalized galloping detente. Critics worry that U.S. technological advances had again overwhelmed U.S. arms control lobby.

Reagan administration was accused of defending the States from nuclear war by posing its European allies to risks — a standard refrain among European proponents of disarmament.

The propaganda benefits vis-a-vis Moscow is just what the United States needs. ABM treaty question, so it seems can deploy their own technology while blaming arms race," a European pundit said.

In other words, U.S. strategy has a lot of convincing to do. International opinion is in their view of the real problem: real solutions in the super weapons drive.

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Hostages: If It Should Happen Again

By Moshe Dayan

WASHINGTON — Now that the hostages have been returned from Tehran, a few comments are in order along with the warm wishes to those who have been liberated, their families and the U.S. administration. Speaking for myself and in my own name alone, I must confess that as a devoted friend of the American people and its government, this affair has left me with a bitter taste.

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The problem changed and took on graver proportions when the Iranian regime gave state backing to the seizure of the U.S. diplomats. Not only was this act extraordinary one that contradicted every international tradition, its

components were also exceptional — the demand to hand over the shah to Iranian authorities, the demand for his property, etc.

It could be that this incident is so special — unique — that there is no point in discussing what the United States ought to do in the future under similar circumstances — simply because such circumstances will not recur. Nevertheless, in terms of the underlying principle of the thing, I regard two questions as important.

First, was it right to try and free the hostages by military means? The main weakness in this option is not the technical difficulties and dangers involved. Rather, it is the fact that in using it the superpower gives up its tremendous military and political advantage and tries to achieve its ends by resorting to means that any country, including the smallest and weakest in the world, could apply.

The question isn't one of whether the military plan was a good one or not (and the fact that it failed means that it was not good). The question is whether the United States ought to forgo its full strengths and power and endanger its prestige in such an important affair by acting as though it were an Israel operating to liberate its people at Entebbe.

Furthermore, should it be decided to apply military force — and I stress, military force — what ought to be considered is not only what applies the power but also, often most important of all, against whom that power is to be applied.

It's one thing when one is talking about a bunch of gangsters, blackmailers and terrorists. In that case, cheating and trickery are fair play so long as the captives are released from the claws of their jailers. But it's another matter when the conflict involves two

states; here it is best not to let like thieves in the night, but things clearly.

When the Palestine Liberation Organization operated against Israel's border settlements, it was a matter of knowledge and cooperation. Egypt, Jordan or Syria, formed our neighbors that our settlements not be allive in security, then their means would also be unable in peace.

Artillery Response
When Arabs fired at our es, our artillery responded on the city of Irbid, in Jordan. The same time, it ought to be remembered that every military bears, along with the pity of success, danger to the captives.

Now, however, the question not what ought to have been in the past, given the conditions. It should be done if such a situation is repeated.

It seems to me that three things ought to guide a power the United States: First, to act at all times of crisis and ten the possibility of disturbing terror by frenzied masses — most phenomenon these are the Middle East.

Second, if it is a matter of military force, it should be considered is not only what applies the power but also, often most important of all, against whom that power is to be applied.

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April 1981

Obituaries

American Composer Samuel Barber, 70

New York Times Service NEW YORK — Composer Samuel Barber, 70, has died in his Fifth Avenue apartment after a long illness.

Throughout his career, Mr. Barber, who died Friday, was honored by success. Probably no other American composer has ever enjoyed such early, such persistent and such long-lasting acclaim.

His first piece for orchestra, Overture to "The School for Scandal," which he composed at the age of 21, was given its world premiere by the Philadelphia Orchestra under Alexander Smallens.

That double recognition in 1938 by the revered Italian conductor seemed to trigger a chain reaction. Other renowned conductors such as Bruno Walter, Wilhelm Furtwengler, Fritz Reiner, Dimitri Mitropoulos, George Szell, Eugene Ormandy, Charles Munch and Serge Koussevitzky took up the Barber cause.

2 Pulitzer Prizes

Vladimir Horowitz introduced his Piano Sonata and John Browning his Piano Concerto. Martha Graham danced to his "Medea." Albert Spalding was the first to play his Violin Concerto. Ultimately, he won two Pulitzer Prizes, and the Metropolitan Opera performed both of his full-scale operas. Virtually all of his works were recorded.

Mr. Barber was born in West Chester, Pa., on March 9, 1910. He began studying the piano at age 6 and wrote his first piece at 7 (23 measures in C minor called "Sadness"). In 1924, he entered the Curtis Institute of Music in Philadelphia. In 1928, at the age of 18, he won a prize for a violin sonata that no longer appears in his catalogue of works.

Spanish Left Marches Against NATO Entry

MADRID — Several thousand leftist chanting "Yankos Go Home" marched Sunday from Madrid to outlying Torrejon de Ardoz, site of an air base with U.S. Air Force facilities, to protest planned entry of Spain into NATO and to demand an end to the U.S. military presence in Spain.

The march, which had official authorization, was organized by leftist groups not represented in parliament, but the Socialist and Communist parties supported it.

The marchers launched a drive for 500,000 signatures to force the government to call a referendum on NATO membership.

Thereafter, Mr. Barber was fortune's favorite child. Honors and prizes were pressed on him: the American Prix de Rome in 1935, a Pulitzer traveling scholarship in 1935-36, a Guggenheim fellowship in 1946, Pulitzer Prizes in 1958 and 1963 and many commissions from orchestras and ballet companies. He received an honorary degree from Harvard University and was elected to the American Academy of Arts and Letters.

Technical Problems

His march to fame was seriously interrupted twice. Mr. Barber's most celebrated failure came in 1966, when the Metropolitan Opera House opened the doors of its new home at Lincoln Center with his "Antony and Cleopatra." The night was a spectacular fiasco, partly because of technical problems with the new house's stage equipment and miscalculations by Franco Zeffirelli, the director, stage designer and librettist.

The composer's other major dis-

appointment was his Second Symphony, which the Air Force commissioned while he was in the service in 1944. Some years later, he insisted on personally tearing up all available scores of the symphony.

Mr. Barber's earlier experience at the Metropolitan had been decidedly happier. "Vanessa," for which his longtime friend and fellow composer Gian Carlo Menotti provided the libretto, was lavishly produced there in 1958 and won the composer a Pulitzer Prize.

For 30 years Mr. Barber and Mr. Menotti shared a country house called Capricorn in Mt. Kisco, N.Y., but in recent years Mr. Barber had been living by himself in a Fifth Avenue apartment and, after a six-year period of creative inactivity, had resumed composing. His "Third Essay for Orchestra" was given its premiere last season by the New York Philharmonic.

One reason for the acceptance won by Mr. Barber's music — apart from its undeniable craft and



Samuel Barber ... in 1964 photo

thorough professionalism — was its deep-seated conservatism, which audiences could find congenial even at first hearing. Most of the century's composing fashions passed him by. He did not adopt 12-tone music or its serial refinements, he did not dabble in chance or electronics.

Although he often dealt in pungent dissonances and complex rhythms, like most of his contemporaries, there was a lyrical quality even to his strictly instrumental pieces that from the first established him as a Neo-Romantic.

Stephan Hurwitz COPENHAGEN (AP) — Prof. Stephan Hurwitz, 80, the world's first ombudsman and an internationally noted legal expert, died Friday.

Mr. Hurwitz was appointed ombudsman by the Danish parliament in 1955 and was the first to give meaning to a new word and a new institution later copied in other countries, including Britain.

Olin E. Teague BETHESDA, Md. (AP) — Olin E. Teague, 70, a Texas Democratic congressman for 32 years until his retirement in 1977 and a leader in veterans affairs and the nation's space program, died Friday.

Dr. David W. Smith SEATTLE (UPI) — Dr. David W. Smith, 54, known for his studies of birth defects, died Friday. Dr. Smith was the first researcher in the United States to describe the fetal alcohol syndrome, a pattern of altered growth and mental retardation in children whose mothers drank heavily during pregnancy.

Lathrop Douglass GREENWICH, Conn. (NYT) — Lathrop Douglass, 73, an architect and urban planner who was a pioneer in the design of shopping centers in the United States and Europe, including Parly II near Paris, died Wednesday.

International Bond Prices — Week of Jan. 23

Provided by White Weld Securities, London; a Division of Financiere Credit Suisse - First Boston

Table with columns: RECENT ISSUES, STRAIGHT BONDS, All Currencies Except DM. Includes columns for Security, Price, Yield, etc.

Advertisement for the book 'REAGAN, THE MAN, THE PRESIDENT'. Includes text: 'The first full, factual portrait of President Reagan is now available from five New York Times writers...' and an image of the book cover.

Advertisement for WestLB. Includes text: 'Eurobonds · DM Bonds · Schuldschein for dealing prices call' and contact information for Düsseldorf, London, Luxembourg, and Hong Kong.

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Week of Jan 22

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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BUSINESS/FINANCE

Griffiths To Quit At RCA

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — RCA has announced that Edgar Griffiths, chairman and chief executive officer, would resign Jan. 31 and that he would be succeeded by Thornton Bradshaw, president of Atlanta-Richfield and a member of RCA's board of directors.



Edgar Griffiths

Mr. Griffiths, 59, joined RCA in 1948, starting out in the RCA department of the RCA Service Co., a subsidiary. He rose to become president of the parent corporation in 1976 and then chairman last year, one of the stormiest years in RCA's recent history.

According to a source close to the board, during the middle of last week Mr. Griffiths announced a "must attend" meeting of top executives from RCA and its leading subsidiaries, touching off rumors that another shakeup was imminent but that this time it was to involve Mr. Griffiths himself.

The source said Mr. Griffiths had become increasingly irritated by the questioning of his authority and the wisdom and manner of his dismissals of Mr. Valente and Mrs. Pfeiffer. The source said Mr. Griffiths decided to quit rather than endure further challenges, particularly from some of the board's outside directors.

The resignation also increased speculation concerning the position of Fred Silverman, president of NBC, who enjoyed a close working relationship with Mr. Griffiths.

According to the board's statement, Mr. Griffiths' decision to step down five years before the mandatory retirement age of 65 followed recent discussions with RCA's management organization and development committee, and with other board members.

Mr. Griffiths, who is driven 100 miles every day to Rockefeller Center by limousine from his home in a Philadelphia suburb, came to real power at RCA in 1976 when he was promoted from executive vice president to president and chief executive officer.

Completely Amicable

Asked if the dismissals and corporate turmoil they caused had anything to do with the resignation of Mr. Griffiths, Leslie Slot, RCA's vice president for corporate communications, said Saturday night: "Absolutely not — Mr. Griffiths' retirement was completely amicable and was, in fact, something he requested."

A statement issued by RCA's board of directors said Mr. Griffiths, who will be 60 in June, will remain with the corporation, keeping his \$450,000 salary and serving as a consultant for a five-year period.

Exports Fast Becoming a Mainstay of U.S. Industry

By Steve Lohr

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — U.S. industry is becoming increasingly dependent on exports. "We always used to talk about the United States being less trade-oriented than other countries, but that has changed markedly in recent years," says Helen Jenz, an international economist at Townsend-Green-span.

Goods stamped "Made in U.S.A." are streaming abroad in ever-greater volume — Boeing jets, General Electric gas turbines, Caterpillar tractors, Marlboro cigarettes, grain and animal feeds, electronic gear, films.

U.S. economy as they do for West Germany and Japan. Merchandise exports amount to about 8% percent of the U.S. gross national product, whereas the export contribution to Japan's GNP is almost 13 percent, economists estimate, and it is more than 23 percent for West Germany.

In 1980 Japan had net manufactured exports of \$92 billion, more than three times the U.S. figure.

Yet recent U.S. exporting performance has been impressive. Services, too, have been a big source of strength for the balance of payments.

Services — mainly the repatriated earnings of American-owned firms abroad, along with insurance, engineering and consulting — are another indication of the United States' growing international prowess.

From 1970 to 1980, net exports of agricultural and other raw materials grew from \$300 million to \$27 billion, Morgan Guaranty reports. Over the same span, exports of manufactured goods jumped from \$4.1 billion to \$26 billion. The inflation rate, measured by the producer price index, rose 124 percent in the decade, thus accounting for only a fraction of the gains.

The export surge has done much to shore up the country's trade position, despite a fuel bill in 1980 that placed a \$72-billion deficit on the balance-of-payments ledger. It is primarily the huge oil bill, along with the heralded travails of such industries as autos and steel, that apparently accounts for the perception of weak-

ness in the country's payment position. So far, a large share of the U.S. export rise seems to have come from traditional pillars of strength that have become even stronger in the last few years — large manufacturing corporations, particularly aircraft producers, and agriculture.

Exporting is by no means the sole province of the multinationals; small companies, too, have begun looking abroad. Yet for the most part the companies that have made the export honor roll — Boeing, GE and Caterpillar are the top three — have common characteristics.

They have typically taken a long-term (Continued on Page 9, Col. 5)



Singapore's skyline over the century-old Telok Ayer market.

Singapore: Southeast Asia's Bank

By Pamela G. Hollie

New York Times Service

SINGAPORE — In a region where a growth rate of 7 or 8 percent in gross national product is not exceptional, Singapore is in a position to make good on its plans to become the banker for Southeast Asia.

In the last seven years, Singapore has attracted scores of financial institutions interested in assisting the oil-fed economies of Indonesia and Malaysia and servicing the foreign companies moving into the region.

Under government mandate, Singapore gives many of the same advantages as Nassau or Grand Cayman Island. But Singapore, unlike other tax havens, has a healthy domestic financial market, short-term and long-term offshore markets and is a vigorous foreign exchange center rivaling Tokyo and Hong Kong.

The development of the so-called Asiadollar market is a national goal in Singapore. And if its acceptance is measured by the volume of Asia Currency Units, the accounting entity by which the Asiadollar market was created in 1968, Singapore can claim success.

In 1980, the Asia Currency Units — which emerged from a Bank of America proposal — reached \$54 billion. Although it is still small compared with the total \$1-trillion Asiadollar market, the rapid growth of Singapore's market is held up by the government as a measure of its growing financial strength.

Pioneering Over? Until now, Singapore has been largely concerned with growth and international recognition. But now, in a period of reassessment, the next stage of development appears to be concentrated in the building of stable and comprehensive capital and bond markets.

The announcement Jan. 14 that Michael Wong Pakshong, the principal architect and managing director of the Monetary Authority of Singapore, would resign this spring is seen as the possible end of Singapore's financial pioneering.

After 10 years as the head of Singapore's equivalent of a central bank, Mr. Wong acknowledged that it was "time for a change." His resignation was no surprise.

Since Goh Keng Swee took over as chairman of the authority last August, the two strong personalities have disagreed over most policy. And Mr. Wong conceded that there had been "nudges and winks" over the last year or so. No successor has been named for Mr. Wong, who has been credited with having created the climate for Singapore's rapid financial growth.

Generally, Singapore's development has been well run and successful. "Significant" and "Young" "There is no doubt that Singapore has become recognized as a significant financial center," said Peter Stratford, assistant vice president of Bank of America's Asia currency division in Singapore. "But the markets are still young. They are not yet mature or sophisticated."

Looking back, the growth of Singapore's financial district "has been nothing short of miraculous," said one foreign exchange broker. On reclaimed land along Shenton Way, more than 150 financial institutions now line several blocks. "When we came here in 1972, our London office was highly skeptical. But the growth has been fantastic. This is our third-largest office after London and New York."

In developing a regional financial center, Singapore has taken advantage of its geographical and political characteristics. Situated on major shipping lanes between Indonesia and Japan, Singapore has built refineries, warehousing facilities and a shipbuilding industry. Its communications network is efficient and reliable and its government encourages business and development.

Governmental Fueling What is more, Singapore is bilingual: English and Mandarin Chinese are spoken. One banker contends that this gives the republic an advantage over Cantonese-

speaking Hong Kong in dealing with China. And Singapore is one of Asia's most politically stable countries; in clean, green Singapore, corruption is not tolerated.

The government, through its monetary authority, has aggressively attempted to create a financial center. To stimulate capital markets it dismantled its foreign-exchange controls in 1978. And the government is considering making public some of the large companies it owns to fuel the small stock market.

To accommodate foreign bankers, the monetary authority last year abolished stamp duties, a holdover from the British system. And when bankers complained that there were not enough lawyers in Singapore to support the financial industry's growth, it allowed a few foreign concerns to set up business.

Generally, the monetary authority has been accessible and responsive," said David Paterson, managing director of Jardine Fleming (Singapore), a merchant bank. "With few exceptions, the investment and development climates here are good."

Big Shopping Basket Most institutions agree that the possibilities for continued growth in the region are excellent, which is why so many European banks are present.

In the 1950s when the Dutch were thrown out of Indonesia, the Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank withdrew from Southeast Asia, selling off its dozen branches to other financial institutions. Fifteen months ago, it returned to Singapore.

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U.S. Money Supply Presents Quandary

By Michael Quint

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Federal Reserve announced a \$2.5-billion decline in the U.S. money supply for the week ended Jan. 14, reversing a gain of the previous week's \$1.5-billion increase.

A latest decline in the money supply comes at a time when analysts are unsure whether the Fed's moves are describing the true trend of money circulating in the economy or whether they are distorted by shifts of money between interest-bearing checking accounts that banks and savings institutions were allowed to offer at the start of the year.

This is a highly uncertain time, the Fed will probably tread lightly until it knows what is going on, said David Jones, an economist at Aulrey G. Lanston & Co.

Analysts are not sure, for example, if increases in the M-1B money supply measure show a growing economy or just the switching of bank savings and non-interest-bearing checking accounts into the interest-bearing checking accounts that are included in M-1B.

According to the Fed, M-1B fell \$1.1 billion, to \$416.9 billion. M-1A fell a record \$8.7 billion, to \$374.1 billion. M-1A consists of currency plus non-interest-bearing checking accounts at commercial banks. M-1B consists of M-1A plus other types of deposits banks and thrift institutions can withdraw from at any time.

These accounts include certificates of deposit, money market funds, and savings deposits with automatic transfer service and credit share deposits.

Truer Picture While M-1A and M-1B may be used, some analysts say that a better measure of the money supply is M-2, which includes M-1 plus short-term borrowings in the domestic money market and the Eurodollar market, money market mutual funds, and savings accounts of less than \$100,000 at banks and savings institutions.

Two fixed-rate offerings this week were cold-shouldered by investors. A \$25-million, 10-year issue of the European Economic Community at 99.50 offering 13.25 percent fell to 96.63 offering 13.25 percent. Fed reports the level of M-2 monthly, and in December it was \$167 billion. For the year, M-2 rose about 9.7 percent, or faster than the Fed's growth target of 6 percent to 9 percent from the third quarter of 1979 to the third quarter of 1980.

The Fed does "tread water" as Jones suggests, other analysts say. Short-term interest rates can decline much more than a percentage point or two. They point out that the interest rate on over-

lends loans among banks in the federal funds market still fluctuates around 19 percent.

"I don't think the Fed is trying to supply the extra credit to the banking system" that would cause the funds rate to decline sharply, said John Paulus, an economist at Goldman, Sachs.

Banking data announced Friday support that view, showing the Fed was stingy enough with credit to force the banking system to borrow almost \$1.3 billion from the Fed at the discount window in the week ended Jan. 21, up from \$1.2 billion a week earlier.

The Fed temporarily drained credit from the banking system Friday when it sold securities. That move was necessary to offset the post-holiday decline in the public's holdings of currency, analysts said, and was not a sign the Fed wanted higher interest rates.

Federal funds traded around 18 1/2 percent Friday, and money market analysts estimated that the funds rate could drop to 17 percent or perhaps 16 percent without signaling that the Fed was trying to supply more credit to the banking system.

They explain that the funds rate has been kept high recently because many small banks have been keeping more deposits, called reserves, at the Fed than is required. They have been required to hold such reserves only about two months, and as they become more familiar with the procedure, experts say the funds rate might decline as the small banks lend their money in the funds market rather than keep it at the Fed, where it earns no interest.

House Study Blames Fed The study, prepared by the staff of a House committee on monetary policy, attributes the persistence of U.S. inflation to growth in the money supply, for which the Fed is responsible. It concludes that while price increases in imported oil have led to temporary surges of inflation, it is the Fed's failure to control the M-1-B that is responsible for sustained inflation.

International Bond Market Meanders By William Ellington AP-Dow Jones LONDON — The international dollar market was restless last week. Price changes mostly reflected position-taking by dealers and not activity of investors, market participants said.

Although there was a whiff of optimism in the market about short-term interest rates moving lower, some analysts were taking the view that money market rates may not decline by much. Therefore, the Eurobond market could still remain vulnerable to a selloff, these analysts argued.

At the moment, bond yields are around 13.25 percent but short-term financing costs are close to 20 percent. Thus, the cost of carrying a bond position works out to about 0.56 percent per month.

This cost can add up very quickly. For example, if an underwriter were left with \$30 million on its books as the result of the latest onslaught of mispriced issues, the monthly cost of carrying the position would come to about \$168,000.

Two fixed-rate offerings this week were cold-shouldered by investors. A \$25-million, 10-year issue of the European Economic Community at 99.50 offering 13.25 percent fell to 96.63 offering 13.25 percent. Fed reports the level of M-2 monthly, and in December it was \$167 billion. For the year, M-2 rose about 9.7 percent, or faster than the Fed's growth target of 6 percent to 9 percent from the third quarter of 1979 to the third quarter of 1980.

The Fed does "tread water" as Jones suggests, other analysts say. Short-term interest rates can decline much more than a percentage point or two. They point out that the interest rate on over-

lends loans among banks in the federal funds market still fluctuates around 19 percent.

"I don't think the Fed is trying to supply the extra credit to the banking system" that would cause the funds rate to decline sharply, said John Paulus, an economist at Goldman, Sachs.

Banking data announced Friday support that view, showing the Fed was stingy enough with credit to force the banking system to borrow almost \$1.3 billion from the Fed at the discount window in the week ended Jan. 21, up from \$1.2 billion a week earlier.

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CURRENCY RATES

Table with columns for Currency, Par, U.S. \$, and Dollar values for various international currencies.

Advertisement for Dai-ichi Kaisha, Inc. (The Dai-ichi, Inc.) featuring French Francs 100,000,000 convertible bonds due 1988. Includes a list of participating banks and financial institutions.

International Bond Prices - Week of Jan. 23

Provided by White Weld Securities, London; a Division of Financiere Credit Suisse - First Boston

Main table of international bond prices with columns for Country, Security, Maturity, Yield, and Price. Includes sub-sections for 'HIGHEST YIELDS' and 'DM STRAIGHT BONDS'.

Continuation of international bond prices table, listing various securities and their market data.

SENIOR EXECUTIVE POSITIONS. Table listing job openings with columns for Position, Salary, Employer, Location, Qualifications, Contact, and Source.

HIGHEST CURRENT YIELD. Table listing convertible bonds with columns for Bond Name, Maturity, Yield, and Price.

Explanation of Symbols. Legend for various symbols used in the bond tables.

Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom center of the page.

NEW YORK (AP)—Weekly Over the Counter stocks giving the high, low and last bid prices for the week with the net change from the previous week's last bid prices. All quotations supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are not actual transactions but are representative bid/offer prices at which these securities could have been sold. Prices do not include retail market maker commission.

Table with columns: Symbol, High, Low, Last, Net Change. Lists various stock symbols and their weekly price movements.

Table with columns: Symbol, High, Low, Last, Net Change. Continuation of stock price data.

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American Exchange Options

Table with columns: Symbol, High, Low, Last, Net Change. American Exchange Options data.

Over-the-Counter

Table with columns: Symbol, High, Low, Last, Net Change. Over-the-Counter data.

Chicago Exchange Options

Table with columns: Symbol, High, Low, Last, Net Change. Chicago Exchange Options data.

ITEL CORPORATION. Notice is hereby given that on January 19, 1981, ITEL Corporation, a Delaware corporation, with principal place of business at One Embarcadero Center, San Francisco, California 94111, has filed a voluntary petition under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code.

Consolidated Trading Of AMEX Listings. Week Ended January 23, 1981. Table with columns: Symbol, Bid, Ask, Yld.

Treasury Bills. Table with columns: Symbol, Bid, Ask, Yld.

Consolidated Trading Of NYSE Listings. Week Ended January 23, 1981. Table with columns: Symbol, Bid, Ask, Yld.

U.S. \$125,000,000 Midland International Financial Services B.V. Guaranteed Floating Rate Notes 1993. Midland Bank Limited. For the six months from 23rd January, 1981 to 23rd July, 1981 the notes will carry an interest rate of 17.5% per annum.

SOCIETE GENERALE U.S. \$50,000,000 floating rate notes due 1991. For the three months, January 15, 1981 to April 14, 1981, the notes will carry an interest rate of 19.25% per annum.

ASK FOR IT EVERY DAY, EVERYWHERE YOU GO. INTERNATIONAL BIDDING OLVEBRA S/A - Industria E Comercio de Oleos Vegetais, foreseeing the installation of its industrial unit located in Pelotas - RS, is interested in acquiring machinery and equipment for the extraction of vegetable oils.

(Continued on Page 11) Open Interest 2,720,225. Open traded 1,232,000. C.O.D. - 2,000.

Jan 26 1981

Over-the-Counter

Table with multiple columns listing various securities, their prices, and market status. Includes sub-sections for 'Sells in' and 'Sells to'.

Mutual Funds table listing various fund names, their assets, and performance metrics. Includes sub-sections for 'Sells in' and 'Sells to'.

After Ray Meyer — the Children's Hour

CHICAGO — When Ray Meyer trades in his sneakers for slippers, there will be more than one child left to carry on. To be exact, there will be two. "I never really thought about them becoming coaches," said Meyer, 67, for the past 39 seasons the basketball coach of the DePaul Blue Demons. "I spent most of the time while they were growing up wondering what they'd do so I could encourage them."



La Salle's Stanley Williams (30) fights Teddy Grubbs (center) for a rebound during 69-62 loss to DePaul in Philadelphia Saturday. Tom Piotrowski of La Salle helps out on the play.

College Basketball Results

Table of college basketball results, organized by date (SATURDAY'S RESULTS, SUNDAY'S RESULTS, MONDAY'S RESULTS). Lists teams, scores, and game locations.

Japanese Banks Take Write-Offs Over Chrysler

TOKYO — The consortium of seven major Japanese commercial banks that supplied funds to Chrysler decided Saturday to write off most of their claims against the auto company, banking sources here said. The agreement was reached at a meeting of bank representatives convened to discuss whether they should comply with Chrysler's request to cancel the claims.

Belgian Workers Protest

BRUSSELS — Tens of thousands of trade unionists marched through Brussels Saturday to protest a government wage freeze and demand more action to curb rising unemployment.

Prix d'Amerique To French Horse

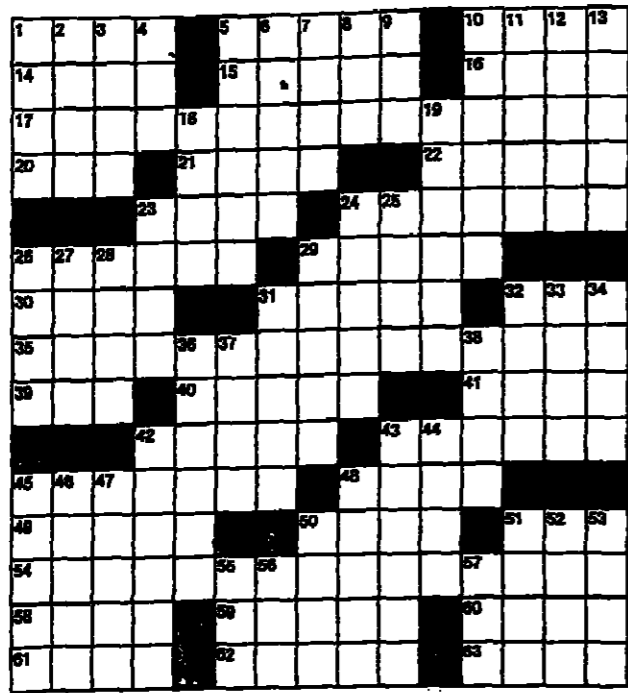
PARIS — French trotter Ideal du Gazeau won the 1 1/2-mile \$326,000 Prix d'Amerique at suburban Vincennes on Sunday. Ideal du Gazeau, trained and driven by Eugene Lefevre, took a lead of six or seven lengths on the back stretch and held off favored Jorky by one length with the American champion mare Classique Way another length back. It was the 14th win in 23 career races for Ideal du Gazeau, owned by P.J. Morin of France.

More Sports On Page 13

Advertisement for Caisse Centrale de Cooperation Economique (C.C.C.E.) in Paris, France. Features the C.C.C.E. logo and text: "with the unconditional guarantee of the Republic of France", "Swiss Francs 100,000,000", "FLOATING RATE BONDS 1980-2000". Lists various member banks and contact information.

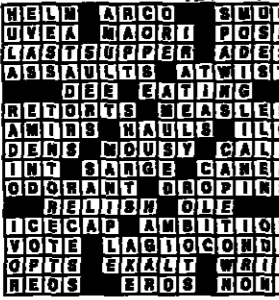
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS section. Includes sub-sections for ESCORTS & GUIDES, REGENCY - USA, LONDON, BELGRAVIA, CAPRICE, IN NEW YORK, CACHET U.S.A., and ZURICH. Each sub-section lists services and contact details.

CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS
1 Toward
5 Type of vote
10 Corillion
14 Cerulean
15 Chaff
16 Hawaiian thrush
17 Likely victims of con artists
20 Hurricane center
21 They rarely meet
22 Stubborn
23 Captures
24 He feeds feasters for a fee
25 N.Y. in 1773, for one
29 More intelligent
30 College town in Iowa
31 Straid
32 "Girls"
35 Parental put-down
39 Grass on the streets
40 Inclined, in London
41 Theater org.
42 Like N.Y.'s Trade Center
43 "— therefore unto Caesar
45 Vague sense of discomfort
46 Mardi Gras Fountain
49 Encourages an evildoer
50 Redeem
51 Age
54 Santa in England
58 "Picnic" playwright
59 Apes owls
60 Flirt
61 Commotions
62 Stout
63 Mel and Ed of baseball
13 He may be sore
18 O'Casey or Comery
19 A memorable Ethel
23 Pretentious nonsense
24 Discoverer of Nova Scotia: 1497
25 Once more
26 Creator of the QB position
27 Book in which Doctor Long Ghost appears
28 Baltic native
29 Al Jolson's "Play"
31 Cheap follower
32 Lease's partner
33 Town near Padua
34 Subject of a Keatsian sonnet
36 Fictional imp at the Plaza
37 They whistle while they work
38 Ruin
42 Cabinet-makers' tools
43 Tiny
44 Edit
45 Seasons in Savoie
45 "yalachi" subject
46 "— of angels
47 Released
48 Splits
50 Galosh, e.g.
51 Utter
52 Do some tub-thumping
53 Inquires
55 Letter before sigma
56 Black-headed
57 Teeth of a score

Solution to Friday's Puzzle



WEATHER

Table with weather forecasts for various cities including Albany, Anaheim, Athens, Auckland, Bangkok, Beirut, Belgrade, Berlin, Brussels, Bucharest, Budapest, Buenos Aires, Cairo, Casablanca, Chicago, Copenhagen, Costa del Sol, Dublin, Edinburgh, Florence, Frankfurt, Geneva, Helsinki, H.C. Stern City, Hong Kong, Houston, Istanbul, Jakarta, Jerusalem, Johannesburg, Las Palmas, Lima, Lisbon, London, Los Angeles, Madrid, Manila, Mexico City, Miami, Moscow, Munich, Nassau, New Delhi, New York, Oslo, Paris, Perth, Perth, Rio de Janeiro, Rome, Sao Paulo, Seoul, Singapore, Stockholm, Sydney, Taipei, Tehran, Tel Aviv, Tokyo, Toronto, Turin, Venice, Vienna, Warsaw, Washington, Zurich.

RADIO NEWCASTS BBC WORLD SERVICE

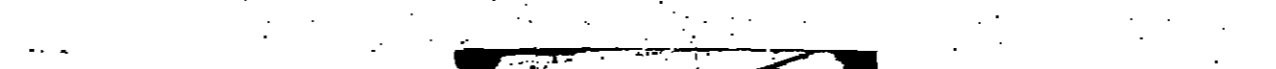
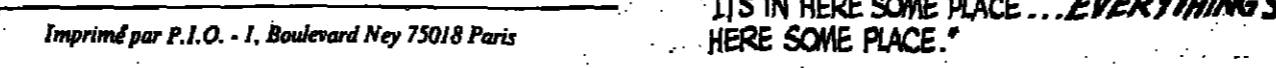
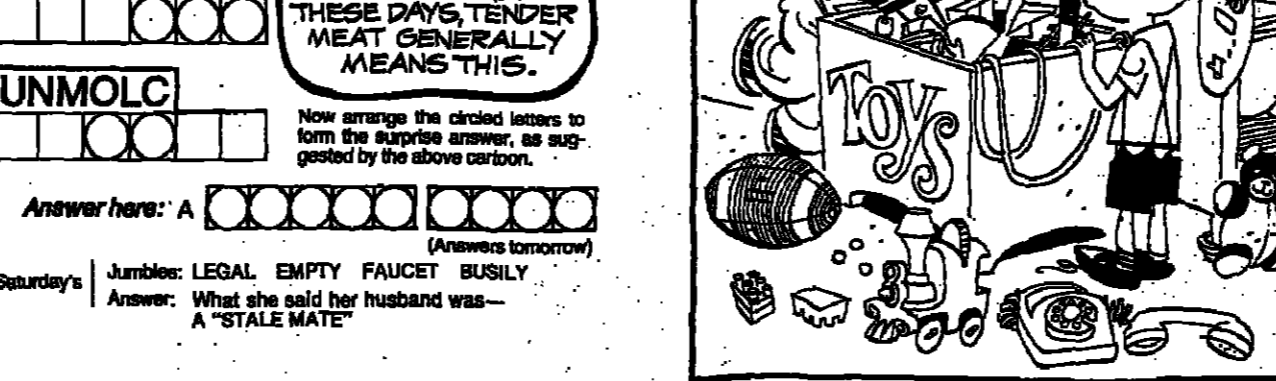
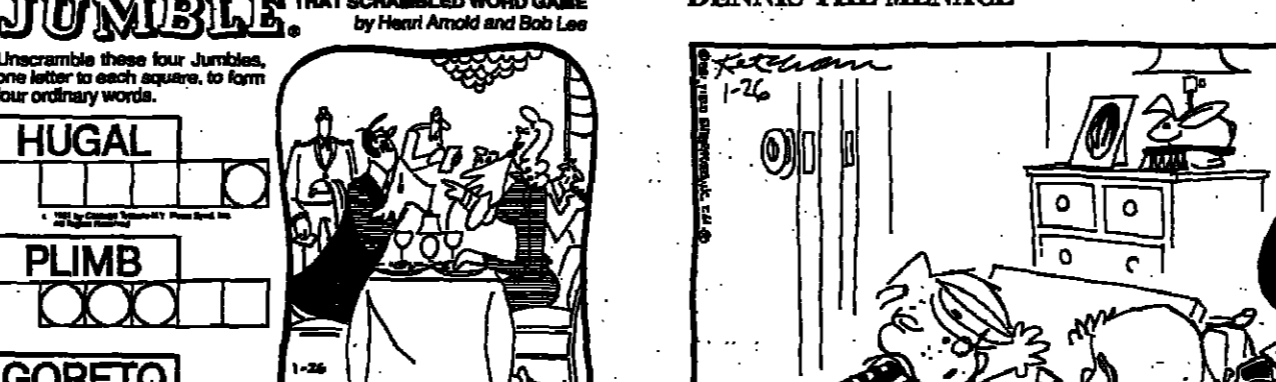
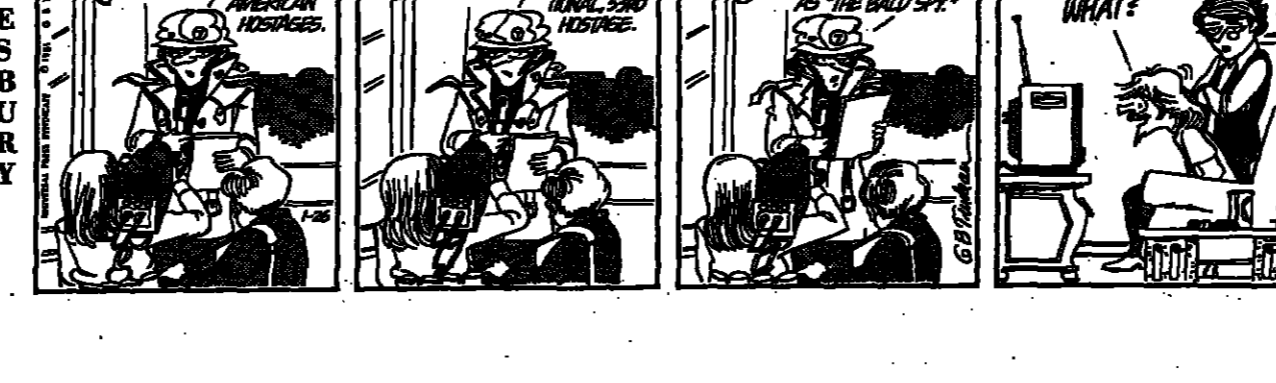
Broadcasts of 9005, 6200, 6050, 5900, 5750, 5600, 5450, 5300, 5150, 5000, 4850, 4700, 4550, 4400, 4250, 4100, 3950, 3800, 3650, 3500, 3350, 3200, 3050 (All times GMT).

VOICE OF AMERICA

The Voice of America broadcasts world news in English on the hour and 28 minutes after the hour during various periods in different regions.

College 'Asteroids' Expert Claims To Make 25 Cents Last 29 Hours

TOLEDO, Ohio — Mike McLendon, 19, a University of Toledo freshman, has claimed the world "Asteroids" record after playing the video game for 29 hours and five minutes on a single quarter.



BOOKS

A LITTLE ORDER A Selection From His Journalism By Evelyn Waugh. Edited by Donat Gallagher. Little, Brown, 192 pp. \$12.95. Reviewed by John Leonard

LITTLE, Brown's campaign to bring every scrap of Evelyn Waugh back into print is nothing short of heroic. Even heroes, however, can be silly. In his "Letters," Waugh was shrewd and generous. In his "Diaries," he was, if bilious, at least unpretentious. In his novels, from "A Handful of Dust" to the "Sword of Honor" trilogy, he showed everybody how the thing was supposed to be done. But in his journalism, except on the subjects of furniture and religion, he was facetious, apologetic, lazy, condescending, bloodily minded and mean spirited.

No *** Rati For U.K. Eate United Press International LONDON — Although has never been Britain's top port, many Britons were to see the latest annual of the Michelin restaurant guide, issued Friday.

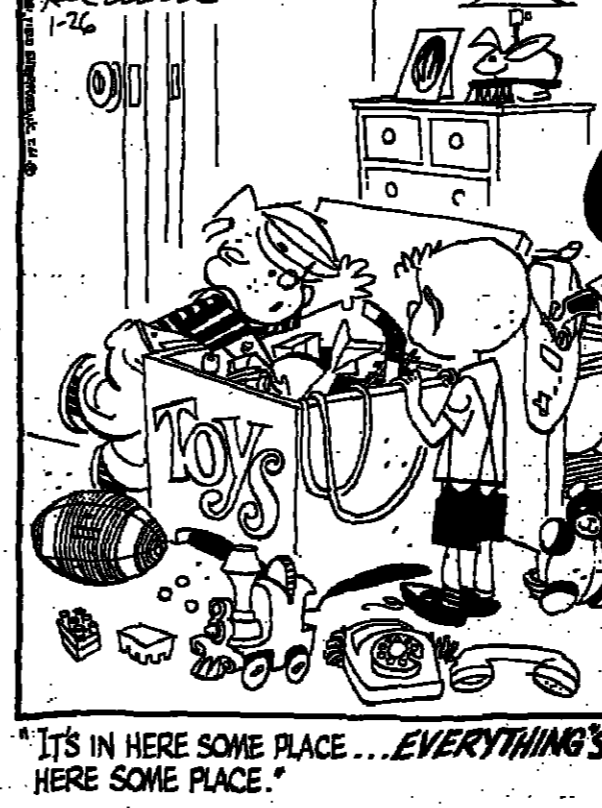
CHESS

THE Soviet Union won the 24th Olympiad in Malta, but only on a tiebreak over the Hungarians, who posted an identical 39-17 score.



K3 (19... P-B3); 20 R-Q1; 21 RxP, PxR; 22 KxR; 23 Q-R5ch forces m NxP; KxN; 24 Q-R5, P-Q R; 25 B-R6ch, K BxN; PxB; 26 Q-N5ch, K Q-N7ch, K-K1; 27 QxRch White.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME



Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words. Answer here: A... (Answers tomorrow) Saturday's Jumbles: LEGAL, EMPTY, FAUCET, BUSILY. Answer: What she said her husband was— A 'STALE MATE'.

A LITTLE ORDER... From His Journal... Waugh. Edited by Donna... Line, Brown, 192 pp \$12.95... Reviewed by John Leonard...

Red Sox Swap Lynn, Renko for Rudi, Tanana, Dorsey

By Joseph Durso
New York Times Service
YORK — The Boston Red Sox traded their star left-handed pitcher, Dwight Gooden, to the Los Angeles Angels for three players: Rick Rudi, George Steinbrener and Jim Dorey. The deal was announced Friday by team president Tom Yawkey.

The Red Sox traded their star left-handed pitcher, Dwight Gooden, to the Los Angeles Angels for three players: Rick Rudi, George Steinbrener and Jim Dorey. The deal was announced Friday by team president Tom Yawkey.

The Angels, who have spent millions in recent years for stars like Rod Carew, Bobby Grich, Don Baylor, Rudi and now Lynn, culminated in the thought of getting one of the game's stars. They also were getting a man from Southern California who burst onto the major league scene in 1975 by becoming both rookie of the year and most valuable player in the American League.



Toni Buerigler soars over bump at Lamberhorn downhill.

Krizaj Takes Slalom Buerigler Wins Downhill

By Nick Strout
International Herald Tribune
WENGEN, Switzerland — Toni Buerigler, a 23-year-old Swiss, and Bojan Krizaj of Yugoslavia were unexpected victors this weekend in the classic Laubhorn ski races. Buerigler won the downhill Saturday by covering the 4,356-meter course in two minutes, 27.91 seconds, which meant that he was traveling at an average speed of 104.56 kilometers an hour (65 miles an hour). Hari Weirather of Austria was second, thirty-six hundredths of a second back, and Steve Podborski, the Canadian who was seeking a fourth consecutive World Cup victory, finished third.

He probably will miss the rest of the season. If Mueller is unable to finish the season, Podborski would be in an almost unbeatable position to win the World Cup downhill championship. His only serious rival now is Weirather, who with one triumph this season trails Podborski by 14 points. There are three downhill races remaining, and skiers may count their best five results of the season.

Both legs were run through 55 gates on courses that dropped 155 meters. The consensus was that the condition of the pistes was good. "The course was well prepared and the snow was good," said Stenmark, offering no excuses for not winning. "I wasn't skiing very well, that's all."

Bossy Ties Richard's Mark 50 Goals in 50 Games

By Associated Press International
BOSTON, N.Y. — Mike Bossy scored two goals in the last 10 minutes of the game Saturday, enabling him to tie Maurice Richard's legendary all-time mark of 50 goals in 50 games.

Richard's legendary all-time mark of 50 goals in 50 games was tied by Mike Bossy in a 4-1 victory over the Montreal Canadiens.

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McKinney Captures Giant Slalom

The Associated Press
LES GETS, France — Tamara McKinney of the United States won the World Cup giant slalom here Saturday only 48 hours after staging a similar victory in Haute Navette, Switzerland.

Maria Eppl lacked her earlier zest and finally finished fourth with 2:08.76. France's Perrine Peleu, the bronze winner at the Olympics, finished seventh. "I'm not discouraged," Peleu said. "I thought I had an excellent time in the second heat. And I'm sure my form will return."

Spanish Soccer Club Ready to Sign Cruyff

United Press International
VALENCIA, Spain — Johann Cruyff will sign to play for second-division Levante on Monday, ending weeks of speculation about his future plans, the soccer club announced Friday night.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Atlantic Division			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Philadelphia	41	9	.82
Boston	38	12	.76
New York	33	17	.66
Washington	23	27	.46
New Jersey	14	36	.28

L Standings

APRIL CONFERENCE				
Pacific Division				
Team	W	L	GF	GA
San Jose	28	18	129	122
Los Angeles	22	24	118	123
San Diego	22	24	117	123
San Francisco	18	28	108	124

Walker Is Last As a Runner In Track Debut

The Associated Press
PHILADELPHIA — Herschel Walker, the freshman All-American running back from Georgia, made his track debut Friday at the Philadelphia Track Classic and finished last in the 60-yard dash.

Football's Czar Again Shows His Fancy Footwork

New York Times Service
NEW ORLEANS — Alvin Ray Rozelle, by far the greatest commissioner this side of Bowie Kuhn, delivered his annual state-of-the-league message the other day, and once again displayed the footwork of young Muhammad Ali, the quicksilver reflexes of Sugar Ray Robinson, the adult moves of Willie Pep and the punch of Stapsie Maxie Rosenbloom.

Red Smith

Red Smith, a well-known sports columnist, discussed the league's constitution and the challenges of the role.

Unseen Presence

Notable for his absence was Davis, who is here to watch his Raiders in the Super Bowl on Sunday against the Philadelphia Eagles but has not been seen in the hotels and French Quarter deadfalls where the clans gather.

Painful Word

He did concede that he felt Davis had "defamed" him but said his chief responsibility now was to the 27 clubs outside of Oakland. He said, "It hurts me," but he wouldn't do anything about it until the court case was completed.

U.S. Income Tax

U.S. INCOME TAX Since 1969 - World Wide ALL ASPECTS-EXTENSIONS, FOREIGN INCOME/CREDITS, MOVING, AVERAGING, ETC. Entire return accurately prepared by mail. Lowest cost-effective for life! Call WORLD WIDE TAX SERVICES 1275 Spence Park #200A, Houston, TX 77058.

More Sports On Page 11

